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Selected Miscellany.

From the Detroit Free Press. is the Republican Party Abolitionized.

We have in previous articles spoken of the principles of the Democratic party, as promulupon that point, and we now propose to try the party organizations of the country, and were ap Whig party proper. A national convention was Webster and Henry Clay, sturdy, fanatical Abo American party" theretofore nominated at Phila-litionists, who look upon Wendell Phillips and delphia. The resolutions were highly conserva-Charles Sumner as almost inspired, and who be- tive in their character. lieve John Brown was a patriot as pure as Wash-ington, "free soil" Democrats, who have warred vention held at Chicago on the 16th of May always against the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and now agree with their present nated for President, and Hamibal Hamlin, of associates only in the abstract proposition that Maine, for Vice President. This convention "all men are born free and equal," and from adopted the following resolutions upon the subthence argue and insist that all, kowever ignorant and debased, are equally capable of maintaining a government like our own, which is admitted to three great divisons, each having a separate party organization, have joined for the purpose of over "That the history of the r last contest they were aided by others who are really pro-slavery in all their sympathies and opin ions. It is difficult, we say, to show precisely the duce the opinions of each fragment as promul himself. The first Abolition National Conven- among the gravest crimes. tion was held at Warsaw, in the State of New | "That the new dogma that the Constitution of

dopted was anti-slavery. The next was the Whig National Convention, held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of subversive of the peace and harmony of the December, 1839, when William H. Harrison was country. nominated for President, and John Tyler for Vice President. This Convention adopted no the United States is that of freedom; that as our platform of principles. The next in point of republican fathers, when they abolished slavery time was the "Liberty Party, so called, which in all our national territory, ordained that no nominated James G. Birney, who had then be come a resident of Michigan, for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice President. This Con necessary, to maintain the provision of the Convention adopted a series of resolutions, of the most violent anti-slavery character, and promulgated the doctrine known as the "higher law," which, the Convention declared, rendered some clauses of the Constitution absolutely void.

Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The platform

In 1848, the Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia, and nominated Zachary Taylor, posed th Chicago convention, it will be seen that of Louisiana, President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice President. This Conrention refused to adopt any declaration of prin-

those adopted by the "Liberty Party" in 1843.

In 1852, a Whig National Convention assembled at Baltimore and nominated General Winvisions, as before it united at Chicago. It is, field Scott for President, and William A. Gra-

the subject of slavery:
"Resolved. That the series of acts of the thirty-second Cengress, the act known as the fugi tive slave law included, are received and acqui-esced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the ny. Neither can it be disputed that the previous dangerous and exciting questions which they em brace, and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall de-monstrate the necessity of further legislation to monstrate the necessity of further legislation to Philadelphia, rendered to possible for it to have any supporters in the one hand and the abuse of this pow- the South, or, in other words, it was formed as a er on the other—not impairing their present effi-ciency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to con-tinue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity

This, it will be remembered, was substantially the same resolution adopted by the Democratic National Convention which nominated General Pierce for President. This proposition, however, it is proper to say, was violently opposed, and was carried by a vote of 212 in favor, to 70 against it. The entire delegation in the Conven-tion from this State opposed it with much vehe-

The "Free Democracy" held a convention in 1852, on the 11th of August, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, over which Henry Wilson, now Senator from Massachusetts, presided, and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice Presi dent. To show the extreme grounds taken by this convention, we will quote only one resolution, as all upon this subject are of the same

"Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand

"That to the persevering and importunate de-mands of the slave power, for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is, no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extra dition of slaves."

In 1856, the first Republican Convention, so called, met at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, and nominated John C. Fremont, for President, and Wm. L. Dayton, for Vice President. Among the men who were voted for for Vice President we find the following: David Wilmot, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Ford, Charles Sumner, Cassius M. Clay, Jacob Collamer, J. R. Giddings, W. F. Johnston, N. P. Banks, Henry Wilson. This convention adopted the following resolutions on

the subject of slavery, &c.: "This convention of delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, do resolve as follows:

"Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal ral Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived or life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Con-Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekle, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Out duty to intuition against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of esteblishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That

all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beof individuals to give legal existence to slavery to an Territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained "Resolved. That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of

the United States for the government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Ter ritories those twin relics of barbarism-polygamy

It will be seen that the effect of these resolu tions was to deny the power of the States to establish slavery, for they conceded Congress had the full, sovereign power over the Territories, and if Congress had such power, then, of course, that body could do anything which a State govern ment might after it was organized. This was a blow at the constitutionality of slavery in all the States where it had been adopted.

On the 19th of February 1856, there was a

meeting of what was called the "American national convention at Philadelphia, at which Millard gated by the only body having authority to speak | Fillmore was nominated for President, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President same test to the Republican organization. It is The platform adopted related mainly to the pecu more difficult to do this satisfactorily because that liar doctrine of the "native Americans," that no party is composed of fragments of others which foreign-born citizen should hold and office. In have from time broken away from the regular addition to this there was the remnant of the old parently associated together for a single cam- held by them at Baltimore on the 17th of Sep and not because they fully coincided in tember, 1856, over which Edward Bates, now paign, and not because they fully coincided in tember, 1800, over which Edward Dates, their political principles. Here in the ranks we Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, presided. This find staunch Whigs, who almost adore Daniel | convention adopted the candidates of the "native

be the most complicated and difficult on earth, and requires the highest order of intellect and vention assembled, in discharge of the duty we intelligence to administer it properly. These owe to our constituents and our country, unite in "That the history of the nation during the las-

throwing the regular Democratic party. In the few years has fully established the propriety and opinions of this party acting under its present ture, and now more than ever before demand its name. We might, it is true, go back and reproper peaceful and constitutional triumph. peaceful and constitutional triumph.

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights gated in their national conventions, and claim of the States, and especially the right of each that these opinions still govern the respective di visions which announced them as a rule of action.

State to order and control its own domestic institutions which announced them as a rule of action. But this the leaders might claim was unfair, and sively, is essential to that balance of powers on we shall only refer the reader to the time and which the perfection and endurance of our politiplace when the parties which coalesced to form | cal fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless the Republican party held their conventions, and | invasion by armed force of the soil of any State let each one examine the resolutions adopted for or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as

York, on the 13th of November, 1839, whe its own force carries slavery into any or all the James G. Birney, then of New York, was nom- Territories of the United States, is a dangerous its own force carries slavery into any or all the inated for President, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with cotemporaneous exposition and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and

"That the normal condition of all territory of met in Buffalo on the 30th of August, 1843, and person should be deprived of life, liberty or propstitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature or of any individuals to give legal ex-istence to slavery in any Territory of the United

By referring to the names of those who com the leading spirits of the various anti-slavery conventions, held at different times, in opposition to the Democratic party, were present and partici-During the eventful year of 1848, the "Free are now the office holders under President Lin-Democrata" held a National Convention at Buf-falo, on the 9th of August, which nominated to this are the men who nominated Mr. Van Buent, ren, at Buffalo, in op and Charles Francis Adams, our present Minis some of those who nominated Mr. Fillmore at ter at the Court of St. James, for Vice President. The resolutions adopted were of the same Abolitionists, the free Democracy, and the Re violent character upon the subject of slavery as publicans-all came together, and it is not doing visions, as before it united at Chicago. It is field Scott for President, and William A. Gratherefore, perfectly legitimate and proper to call ham, of North Carolina, for Vice Resident. This Greeley and Summer and Giddings and their par-

Convention adopted the following resolution on | ticular followers, extreme radicals, or Abolition ists, while there are others who are to a certain extent conservative. That there is not only danger, but great dan

political history of the leading men which com pose this party, as well as the principles of their platform adopted, referring, as it does, to the pre-vious action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, rendered it positively certain that

The consequences of organizing such a party the extreme danger to the peace of the country if it succeeded to power, had long been foretold and they who were engaged in it were too wel versed in history not to appreciate that danger. But we will not detain our readers longer on this subject. We think every one will be satisfied that there is no reason for calling the Democratic party a pro slavery party, while there is good ground for saying that there is so large a number of abolitionists acting with the Republican cause as to give more or less color to all its acts.

Exulting over the Election of an Abe-The New York Tribune of the 13th inst

Nathaniel S. Berry, Governor of New Hamp shire, having been a voting Abolitionist for many years, it was feared that he could not again be elected. The Republicans nevertheless resolved to try, and the trial has been completely success ful. Governor Berry has doubtless besterath

Stand by the Constitution. I do not concur in the proposition that certain States have been "recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union," what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained by the

and Government wise in its conception, massive and beautiful in its frame work, large in the lib erties which it guarantees, rich in its provisions and in the blessings which it gives, and grand in the extent, fitness, minuteness and power of its

That is the truth and nothing but the truth as to our form of Government. That is the great instrumentality to which it is now, more than ever before, needful to watch over with that eternal vigilance which is the price of our liber-

ics, South, have cast off as a worthless thing. It never injured a hair of their heads. Jefferson Davis, in his last message, concedes as much as this; for it was not anything done, he says, that occasioned the rebellion, but something that was the country was faithfully warned against those who made it; and there was no power in them to carry it out. It was made by the set of reckless fanatics or unprincipled demagogues who were inspired by the truly infernal hypocrisy of the very Exeter Hall Abolitionists, whom Davis's associates have been wooing their side. Had the seceded States but stood within and under the Constitution the whole of the broad river of blood that is flowing might have been spared; for then have been beaten off. But the States chose the terrible path of rebellion and they are reaping its

Now the solemn pledge that unites the loyal of the other States; and though all of her sister States then were slaveholding States, it would have not been in the power of them all to have ble and undeniable breach of the Cons

These reserved rights exist to day; the original limitations of power exist to day; the members of Congress have no power except what is delegated; have no more to legislate on slavery within the States to day than they had in 1790. To do it is to violate the Constitution under the name

At a time when the Union armies are march ing on to victories, well would it be for the country to enjoin on their public servants everywhere, to be true to the Constitution. If the clergyman insults the congregation by the treasonable stuff of setting above this Constitution a higher law, brand him as a traitor; if the Lovejoys and the Sumners come forward with their insane propo sition to subvert this Union of coequal States into provinces, brand it as the inauguration of a central despotism; if the little shoddy race of demagogues keep up the vile religion of hatred to the whole. South, shun them as enemies to the peace and glory of the land and even the human race. Would that the great spirits of our ancestors would re appear and re-animate the body of the people and enable them to walk as Madison and Hamilton, as Jefferson and Washington walked.

That truly greatest of American statesmen, who on every great question was full a century ahead of his age, Thomas Jefferson, said in 1792: "I can scarcely contemplate a more incalculable evil than the breaking of the Union into two or more parts;" and his simple statesmanship consisted in this, to keep the local governments in all their integrity and the nationality in all its power. On what official shoulder now rests his

enough to see that it is a plea for snarchy?

less than the Union; but because the sentiments war was to maintain the national authority

Montgomery Blair and the Budicals
Among the notables invited to attend the
Cooper Institute meeting, in New York city, on
the 6th inst., was Postmaster General Blair

comparative extent of the territory it covered, and as to the number directly interests in its perpetuity, until the advent of the Abolition, Liberty and Republican parties. Yet during the whole of this time—bout three-quarters of a century—we had no civil war, no heavy taxation, no disconnected the comparative extent of the territory it covered, and as to the number directly interests in its perpetuity, until the advent of the Abolition, Liberty and Republican parties. Yet during the whole of this time—bout three quarters of a century—we had no civil war, no heavy taxation, no disconnected the comparative extent of the territory it covered, and as to the number directly interests in its perpetuity, until the advent of the Abolition, Liberty and Republican parties. Mr. Brain did not attend, but wrote a letter. which was published among the proceedings, but

I do not concur in the proposition that certain States have been "recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union," upon which the call [for the meeting] is based. This is, in substance, what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained by the authors of this call for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates.

Wendell Phillips's Lecture in Washington-His hits at Gen. McClellan's

This is the frame work which one set of fanatthreatened to be done. Such a threat was made: these reckless assaulters of the Constitution could

citizens of our country South, North, East and West, is a pledge of continued fidelity to the Constitution. The word used by the New Jersey Historical Society is precisely the right word as to this instrument; for it created no local rights, but recognized and guaranteed rights already in existence; each State had customs and privileges and rights over a century old, that were reserved in express terms, which they had anterior to the Constitution, which this instrument did not and could not confer, and which it could not take away. Massachusetts, peither in 1777, when she first acted as a member of the Union; nor in 1776, when she agreed to unite to declare independence; nor in 1778, when she formally entered into the Confederation; nor in 1787, when she accepted the Federal Constitution, ever placed her local institutions at the mercy of a majority vote established slavery in this State. She never thought of delegating such power to the general Congress to act on this subject, and for Congress to have assumed to act on this subject as to slavery within the State would have been a palpa

and acts in relation to it would have been nulli-

of adherence to its forms.

We suppose there is statesmanship in consider-We suppose that the local rights of Kentucky and her local feelings are as worthy to he rewhole Northwest, is there any other feeling than common bond only for common and general purheresy, it is the heresy that tends straight on to

We have looked confidently to a restoration of the Union, of the whole Union, and of nothing of the Northern disorganizers were flatly repudiated by the good sense of the people and by the Government. When the President rebuked Fremont and dismissed Cameron; when the Cabinet and Congress vowed that the sole object of the when the glorious Generals, Burnside, Buell, Halleck and McClellan, carried out this on the field whan rebellion's crest fell in Missouri and caused by "Democracy and slavery;" that taxation Kentucky, then the work on civil and military fields seemed to go grandly on. Let honest men and that all our national troubles originated with

renew their purpose to keep faith with each oth-er. On this ground, that of the continued union Slavery has existed in t of all loyal men upon the basis of the Constitution, may we still look confidently to see our great Republic shine in more than pristine glory; stitution. Its proportionate political influence but the man does not live who will see it come back on the basis of Sumner's central despotism. Its proportionate political influence was never less than during the last ten years. It, back on the basis of Sumner's central despotism.

not read at the meeting. In the course of his letter, Mr. Blazz says:

I do not concur in the proposition that certain States have been freeently overturned and wholly

Washington, March 16. Union," what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained by the authors of this call, for a different purpose, does and the fact that secession is maintained by the authors of this call, for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates.

\* \* \* I have never believed that the abolition of slavery, or any other great reform, could or ought to be effected except by lawful and constitutional modes. The people have never sanctioned and never will sanction any other. The Postmaster General to the Coper Institute Abolitionists.

The onset that the fanatic set of ultras continue to make on the bond that united this notice land from ocean to ocean, and from the broad lakes of the North to the Gulf on the South, into a common country, is of fearful portent. Adherence to this bond, in its purity, as Washington understood and administered it, is a sure path out of our present deplorable condition; departure from it is as sure a step to the unknown realm of marehy. When such is the naked, simple, solemn truth, it is wonderful that those who love their country can not have the moral courage to say, get behind me Satan, to the whole tribe of enemies to the glorious bond.

Among the recent expressions of fidelity to the Constitution we have seen none more comprehensive than one just put forth by the New Jersey.

Constitution we have seen none more compreheu-sive than one just put forth by the New Jersey Historical Society. This body has in its ranks Some of the most eminent men in the State, and Chief Justice Hornblower is the President. At its last meeting it adopted the following resolution:

with a storm of applicase. I and one of numer our some of the most eminent men in the State, and ous sentences worth quoting: "The Scuth marched up to the Potomac with neither men, munitions, nor money, only an idea. They were held at bay by the North with plenty of men, "Resolved. That we declare our high and una-bated appreciation of the Constitution and Gov-an idea." The lecture was rambling, but full of ernment of the United States-a Constitution wonderfully strong and eloquent passages. Mr. Phillips dines with Speaker Grow, and lectures in the evening on "Toussant."

> The "Gold Spoon" Appropriation. Members of both Houses are surprised to find in the Globe that they agreed on Thursday to re port from a committee of conference on the amendments to the civil appropriation bill, embracing the following: "And add at the end of said House amendment

the following: "To enable the Commissioner of Public Build

(Signed) JAMES ALFRED PEARCE. J. R. DOOLITTLE. DANIEL CLARK, Managers on the part of the Senate. THADDEUS STEVENS. E. P. WALTON, CHAS. R. TRAIN.

Managers on the part of the House. This, commonly called "the gold spoon amendment," after being rejected by the Finance Committees of both Houses, was thus added by a committee of conference to an amendment sub mitted to them. It is additional to \$20,000 ap propriated last session, and \$11,000 voted agains opposition previously this session, for the furni

ture of the White House. It was for the purpose of inquiring into this little item that Senator Hale sought to have a final vote on the civil appropriation bill reconsidered this morning. But Mr. Browning cut off discussion by announcing that the President having signed the bill, it was already a law, and beyond the power of the Senate. Had Mr. Hale been able to press his motion, the money so heed lessly voted might have been saved to the Treasury, or at least the truth told with respect to the application of it .- Washington Cor. New York

Furnishing "plate" and gold spoons to the White House in such times as these, will strike the tax-payers in a worse "spot" than the gold spoon legends of "Spoony Ogle" in 1840,—Pa-

What the Hadical Republicans De-

In a late debate in Congress Mr. Fessenden. radical Republican from Maine, said: As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred o me, I merely wish 'o say, so far as that ques tion is concerned, that so long as I hold to the views to which he has adverted, and which I adsanced as the sentiment of the President, I much more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected—as I believe it can-han I do to see the Union restored. I wish to see slavery at an end when this war shall be at an end,

if it can be constitutionally accomplished. In the early part of the session Mr. Conway, the radical Republican member of Congress from

Kansas, said in a speech in the House: For one, I shall not vote another dollar or man for the war until it assumes a different stand ing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result.
Millions for freedom, but not one cent for slavery Such speeches need no comment!

The Doctrine of Homogeneity. In his New York speech for negro emancip tion, Carl Shurz assumes that it is necessary slavery should be abrogated, since the interes

of the American people will then become com mon, all the States will possess similar institu tions, and the country become united. To insist that the samness of local instituti is necessary to national concord and unity, is to advocate a theory utterly hostile to the fundapracticalize this theory, would destroy that very liberty which the Constitution protects. Cur fathers when they formed the Union, intended to reserve to the States the unrestrained right of local legislation. It is this which constitutes our

om. This is our peculiar blessing as a free and independent people.

Under the American Constitution, all the States of the world may live and be free. Under that Constitution every State for itself may make its own laws, form its own institutions, in ependent of all other States. This is practical Such is the nature of our Government

and for this reason alone is it really dear to the When Kossuth talked in this country eloquentspected as those of Illinois, and such, at any rate, is the expression that comes from Illinois, that magnificent pillar of the Constitution and the Union. Neither in that State, nor in the

We want no great central Government, with anarchy, that because South Carolina trampled on the Constitution, and dragged after her other States, therefore the loyal men will not keep to the Constitution either as individuals or acting Wisconsin, nor ought we to ask that South Caras States. What a shallow and yet terrible plea olina or Georgia should be forced to accept ou is this of Charles Sumner? Has he not sense local institutions for themselves. The vilest despotism on earth would not attempt to enforce this ogeneity of institutions in spite of the diversi ties of climate, habit, education and the popular will. History does not record such an attempt on the part of any nation ruling vast and dissimil territories. In this country, the doctrine is absurd and dangerous, as it wars with the whol heory of the Government .- Milwaukee News.

> Democracy and Slavery. The Republican papers tell us that the war was

Slavery has existed in the United States ever ince the existence of the Government. It was comparative extent of the territory it covered, and union and no attempt at disunion because o

tional interests nor sectional strife. Had its counsels prevailed we never should have had a

In view of such facts as these it is brazen in ing that "Democracy and slavery" are the true causes of our war and taxation.—Milwaukes News. Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The retreat of the Confederates from Manussa considered as a strategic movement-Danger to Burnside-Apprehensions from the Merrimac-The great Union gun at Fortress Monroe-Description of Beauregard's impregnable defences Pathfinder-The President's War Orders.

Washington, March 14.

As the facts come to light in regard to the retreat of the Confederates from Manassas, it is seen that the movement was really a most masterly piece of strategy. To move an army of 150,000 men for a distance of sixty miles, with all their artillery and baggage, in the face of an enemy of superior numbers, and to do this successfully, is that they are posted in force along the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, where they will, undoubtedly, give battle to our advancing army. It is more than likely, too, that a large portion of their force, quite equal in strength to Burnside's whole army, have been rapidly transported down the railroads to Suffolk and Weldon, and will attack Burnside, with the intention of cutting him off from his ships, and defeating him or compelling him to surrender.

Burnside is aware that Manassas has been abandoned, and that the army there are moving southward; so that he will not be taken unawares. But, unless he is strongly reinforced, he is by no means out of danger. That troops have been sent to his reinforcement I have every reason to believe. But these troops were sent by way of Fortress Monroe On arriving at the Fortress, it may be that their presence may be required there. The rebel commander at Yorktown is busily engaged in preparing to attack Gen. Wool. While the Merrimac was engaging the Monitor, a strong rebel force made a demonstration toward Newport News. It did not amount to anything at that time, probably because the presence of the Monitor disarranged the plans of the com-mander of the Merrimac. But the next time the Merrimac sails out, the land attack may be renewed; and, if so, Gen. Wool will need all the troops he can command.

In spite of all asservations to the contrary, the most serious apprehensions exist here and in New York and Philadelphia in regard to the Merrimac. The risks attending a sea voyage to New York or Philadelphia for so heavy a vessel, will probably deter her from going to either of those cities. But the order of Gen. McCiellan to the officer in command of Fort Trumbull, at New London, directing him to keep a sharp lookout for the Merrimac, and to stop her if possible if she tries to run past, shows that it is considered in her power to run the blockade of Fortress Monroe. If she does this there is nothing to prevent her from running up the Potomac to Washington, battering down the Capitol and President's house and returning at her leisure. Such is the fruit of having an incompetent Secretry of the Navy, It is likely that the large force of workmen now known to be engaged on the Merrimac are making whatever improvements her late experience has demonstrated to be necessary. The idea of boarding her is absurd—it is physically impossible. It is probable that having demonstrated that she can sail much faster than the Monitor, and is so much stronger than the latter in every respect, she will be rigged with such grappling irons and chains as may enable her to seize the little Monitor and bear her off a prize. The engravings showing the relative sizes of the two vessels, indicate that this is not an impossi

The question has often been asked, but never satisfactorily answered, why did not the great Union gun at the Rip Raps give the Merrimac a touch of her quality during the recent encounter? All past experience has shown that this immense piece of artillery is practically useless. It was Gen. Butler's favorite amusement to point and experiment with this great gun, and to watch the enormous missile hissing through the air and throwing up clouds of spray from the water, as it sped five or six miles towards Norfolk. It was supposed that these experiments (and they were very costly) had determined with accuracy the exact range and capabilities of the gun. Yet its elevation is being constantly altered, and it re quires so long to load it (it is a sight to see its gunner's crew tugging at the ball to get it in) that, during the operation, the Merrimac might sail to several new positions and be out of range before it is ready to be fired. It is the opinion of scientific artillery officers that not more than one shot in fifty fired from this monster would hit

the Merrimac. If those carpet knights who sneered at General McClellan all winter because he did not advance on Centerville, will now go and examine the enemy's works there, they will find in them a sufficient reason. They are left uninjured, and are literally impregnable. The principal forts are so arranged in the form of terraces, that, even if we had succeeded in capturing the lower line of terraces, those above them would have been be yond our reach, even with scaling ladders. Shel ling the works would have been of no avail, for the rebel troops were all protected by casemates. So much for Beauregard's skill in engineering. The magazines were well supplied, as the trace of shot and shell show. But all these, with the heavy guns, have been removed. The places of the latter were supplied before the evacuation by wooden guns, painted black, with derisive in scriptions written on them with chalk. All these | itor during her fight with the Merrimac, is entireand many other circumstances show that the re-

treat was conducted at perfect leisure. Mr. Lincoln will go down to posterity as the great joker of the nineteenth century. His tendency to humor is well known. His recent jokes used upon her. have been of the practical order, and the funniest of all is the tub which he has thrown to the Abo lition whale in Congress, by appointing the idol at the Merrimac, doing her no harm, as the balls of that faction, John C. Fremont, to command a fell short. Lincoln is convinced that there is a new road to Cumberland made three unsuccessful attempts Richmond somewhere in these mountains, and he to board the Merrimac. He says it can not be wants Fremont to find it out. In this extensive done. domain the great Pathfinder can be grand, gloomy and peculiar, without doing any great mischief either to friend or foe. There are no rebels to her. The boiling irony of the schedule would fight in his department. But, if he attempts to prove too much for the boiler iron of the steam-proclaim the slaves of the loyal Virginians free—er." he will raise a tempest that will overwhelm him no danger apprehended of an attack by the Mer-in its waves. The country has a right to expect rimac on Washington, as she draws 23 feet of

shall see whether it shall be disappointed.

If the incendiary Abolition sheets had not predisposed the public mind by distorting and misrepresenting facts, nothing would seem more proper than that Gen. McClellan should be recladed ships at Fortress Monroe, ready to assist the literature of the mililieved from the general supervision of the mili Monitor in case of necessity. tory operations of the West as long as he is in the field at the head of the army of the Potomac. This is what has been done by the "President's War Order," and nothing more than this. If Mr. Lincoln means, however, by his somewhat Abolition pressure, superseded Gen. McClelian and is really going to take the field himself and direct the military operations of the campaign, it requires no prophet to fortell the result. War is a trade. And this war can be no more successfully conducted by Mr. Lincoln than a shoemaker can write a tragedy or a hod carrier can perform one, or that a carpenter can preach the sermon of his pastor or a blacksmith make a watch. There is sense in the homely maxim, "Every man to his trade." The sublime genius of the General-in-Chief has brought the war thus far to a victorious culmination. Let the sword be now taken from his hands and the general conduct of the war at-tempted by any one else, and in less than six months the tide will change, disaster will take the place of victory, we shall have lost all that we have now gained, and we shall be then turther than ever from the successful termination of the

Professor JOEL PARKER, of the Harvard Law School, at the close of his address to his students, the other day, said of the proposal to make provinces of the seceded States, and gov ern them by military Governors:

Let us not attempt, or countenance in other any attempt, to make what has been called a con quest of those States and the government of them by the United States as territories. Such doctrine finds no support in the Constitution or in the history of the Constitution, but is nearly as revolutionary, though not as flagitious, as the in surrection itself.

Our Army Correspondence .- The Battleat Pea Ridge. CAMP NEAR SUGAR CREEK, ARE .)
March 9, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Since I wrote you last at Camp Halleck, ten miles beyond this, which we left some ten or twelve days since on account of bad water, events so numerous and of such exciting interest at Manassas-Mr. Lincoln playing jokes on the have transpired, that I hardly know where to commence. I will give you a short detail and as usual refer you to the daily papers for full par-

On the night of the 5th inst. we were all arouse from our slumbers, and ordered to issue and cook two days' rations and hold ourselves in readiness to give battle to the enemy, who was coming a feat which has no parallel in modern warfare, and few in the annals of history. Yet the Confederates have done this. It is now ascertained his encampment near Comp Halleck During his encampment near Camp Halleck. During the day following, the 6th, he (Sigel) was suc cessful in repulsing the enemy, but thought it advisable to fall back so as to concentrate all our available force. While he was engaging the enemy we were fortifying our already strong position at the creek, supposing that he would follow up Signi's retreat; before night, however, we were convinced that no attempt was intended to be made to face our bristling cannon, or descend into the certain valley of death which he would have to cross in continuing the pursuit, but, that he was wily enough to be flanking us so as to cut off our retreat from the entire rout and overthrow he had prepared for us-we saw our situa-tion, abandoned our position at the creek, fell back with our baggage train one mile, halted it on an eminence that would take some hard fight-ing for the enemy to reach, who had by this time got in our rear. That night we slept on our arms momentarily expecting an attack. Next morning, the 7th, our forces were moved out to find the whereabouts of this monstrous army, numbering, as some prisoners state, from forty to fifty thousand. He was not long in making his appearance; at about quarter past nine o'clock se heard the thunder of artillery— the work of death had already commenced. As I do not know officially what forces were engaged, I will not attempt to give all. I know Sigel was there; I know Davis was there; that the 22d, the 18th and the 8th Indiana regiments with It is now ascertained officially that she was not at brigade comprising our division were there. The the two Illinois regiments, the two of the other all injured in her recent duel near Fortress Mon-roe. With the single exception of the Monitor, there is nothing affoat that can withstand her.

tached to the Quartermaster's Department having charge of the train of wagons, the rations, along with other forces not engaged, when we saw with what determination our enemy held on, were more than once fearful what might be the issue. We were ordered to have our train arranged in such a manner that it might be readily rned in case of our men not being able to hold their ground. We held it though, but the sacrifice was great. Col. Hendricks was killed early in the day; one of our Lieutenants, Perry Watts of Company K, and a greater number wounded, two of which will prove fatal.

Our men remained on the field that night. We sent them some refreshments prepared for them during the day by men left back for that purpose. The next day by sunrise our ears were again saluted by the sound of artillery, and the din which came from the field of battle told us what was going on. Peal after peal followed in quick suc-

with his dead and dying. No accurate computa-tion can yet be made; to say they had fallen by hundreds would not give you any idea of hi To-day, the 9th, our dead and wounded were looked after, and those still living made as comfortable as possible. No trace of the enemy is to be found. A provision train arrived from Springfield without being in the least obstructed. Mc Cullough and McIntosh were killed and Price wounded. We have about three or four hundred

cession, and the continuous and lengthened sound

of musketry which now seemed to be nearer and

then farther off, continued until 31/6 o'clock in the

afternoon, and all was still-the enemy fled, the

day was ours. If our loss was great his was tre-

ous. The battle-field was literally covered

prisoners certain; there may be more, I can't say Our Colonel (Hendricks) died like a true soldier at his post. As we saw him in camp, with the boys, the kind hearted gentleman moving among them as their father looking after their wants, giving to each a kind word, to smooth the hardness of a soldier's lot; so he stuck to them in their hour of trial, and showed them that he was willing, along with them, to risk his life, rather than see dismembered one of the greates Governments the world ever saw, and to hand down to his and their children the liberties purchased by the blood of our fathers. He is dead; out future generations will bless and venerate him as another martyr added to that list of poble

spirits who will not lose their reward. I subjoin a list of killed and wounded in igade, and close, as it is late: 22d Indiana-9 killed, 32 wounded, 2 mortally; 18th-4 killed, 20 wounded, 3 mortally, 2 sing; 8th-5 killed, 29 wounded, 3 missing

G. S. G.

Yours, &c.,

Monitor and Merrimac Items. The Monitor cost less then \$250,000, and was contracted to be finished in ninety days.

Twenty thousand dollars in gold and treasury

notes were destroyed by the burning of the Con The report that Capt. Ericsson was on the Mon

The World learns on undoubted authority that

ress Monroe, the great Union gun was twice fired

department created expressly for him, composed of the mountains of Northwestern Virginia. Mr. that during the fight the mon on board of the

The New York Times says that there need be

great things from the Man of the Mountains. We water, while the Potomac channel at Alexandria

One of our exchanges says, in an article on the Monitor and Merrimac: "The inside life in these iron-clad vessels is a sort of Calcutta black hole existence, at best. The ventilation is clos Mr. Lincoln means, however, by his somewhat pompous "war orders," that he has yielded to the Abolition pressure superseded Can McClallan dure this with four hundred men. The Monitor' men suffered even more, the vessel being so much smaller. The eyes and noes of almost every man at the guns literally shed blood."

How the Evacuation of Manassa was Discovered. The Washington dispatches to the Cincinn Gazette contain the following item in reference

to the evacuation of Manassas It is ascertained that a citizen of Massachu etts made the first advance on the rebel strong hold. On Sunday morning, roving beyond th lines, he gradually neared Centreville, and seein no enemy, marched within the en renchme and contemplated with surprise the wooden g with black mouths mounted there. He pus on to Manassas and occupied both places til Monday, when he turned them over to the four corps d' armee. His testimony has been taken by

The dispatches to the New York Tribune say Manassas was copty. The enemy whom we had spent seven months and five hundred millions in getting ready to whip was not to be found when we went after him.

The New York World warns the Navy D rleans lest they run out some bright mor and sink and burn probably as the Merrimac die WHOLE NO. 1,185.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 19. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

Gold is declining, and public securities of all kinds advancing, particularly those of the Gov-

The demand for money continues quite light, and the market remains easy for good business

and the market remains easy for good business paper at 8al0 per cent. for 30 to 60 day and 12 per cent. for 90 day. Second and third class paper is negotiated with difficulty, as heretofore, and only at high and irregular rates.

The demand for exchange has been about equal to the supply, and the market ruled firm at par buying and ½ prem. selling; and at the close the tendency was neward, owing to an increased demand, and ½ prem. was obtained, and ½ prem. paid in some cases. No permanent advance can be established, however, while we have a uniform currency. Gold is very dull, and hardly any demand for it, and rates further declined to 34 prem.

buying and 11/4 do selling rate.

License has not yet been granted to any one to trade with the districts of country which had been in insurrection, but will soon now be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, we understand. About fifty applications have been placed on file in the office of the Collector at this port. The prospects are not flattering for much trade at present, and we understand that goods shipped from St. Louis under the order and by permission of Gen. Halleck found slow sale at Nashville, and had to be sold at a loss. The people of the rebel States, after they come under the rule of law and order and the invincible legions of the United States, will, as individuals or communities, feel very much like outcasts from another planet, not knowing whether they fell on their heads or feet, or that they really need anything

for some time. Money they have none of consequence, be-cause the great bulk of real money they had has been sent away to Europe to purchase arms and munitions of war, and to the North to buy food. It is a well known fact that the quantity of gold or silver in the hands of the people of the South never was large, as they are generally an agricul-tural people and their business was done through their factors and all on credit, and the latter made their exchanges through the North, so that their cotton and other crops must first be brought to market before any trading can be done; and not only this but the bitter feeling which now evidently exists must be quieted down to some

The tax bill is now before the House and is being remodeled to some extent; the mistakes and incongruities are being detected. The clause taxing flour has been very properly stricken out, as it was seen that it would have comple prostrated the milling interest; and if a drawback is not given on foreign shipments of alcohol, the duty on whisky will have a similar effect on the distilling business. The tax proposed to be laid on the newspaper business would have ruined it,

but this also has been changed. The general business of the city is good and is improving; there is more hopefulness and confidence in all departments, and our business prospects grow brighter. In the forepart of the week the market continued dull for provisions, and there was very little done, buyers contending for a decline. Friday and Saturday holders made concessions, with an increased desire to sell, and bulk meat was soid at 3c for shoulders, and 416c for sides, and 4c for hams, and at these rates buy ers came forward quite freely, and the sales during the two days reached 3,500,000 lbs. at the quotations, chiefly sides, which were taken for shipment to Liverpool, together with some hams. The shoulders were taken for the East, including Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. Lucluded in the sales were 900,000 lbs hams and sides prepared for the English market, at Terre Haute, Indiana, at 5c for Cumberland cut sides and 51/2c for long middles packed in boxes and delivered at Terre Haute, and \$5 85 for hams, packed in boxes and delivered at New York; also 700,000 lbs bulk meats at 3c for shoulders and 43/c for

sides, packed and delivered at Chicago. There were sales of city mess pork at \$11, and of country at \$10 75. This demand stiffened the views of holders, and at Monday's market all articles were held higher, but this checked the demand, buyers refusing to pay any advance; and this being the case at yesterday's markets, there was an easier feeling on the part of holders, and a disposition displayed to meet buyers; there was not much done, however, and the market closed tame at \$10 75all for mess pork, there being more sellers than buyers of city at the latter rate -316a416c for sides, and 4c for hams; 50,000 lbs shoulders sold at 3 1-16c, and 60,000 do sides at 416c. Bacon has been very dull, and is offered freely at 334, 514 and 514c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. A good jobbing demand for sugar cured hams at 6 arc for uncanvased, and 7a7 c for canvased. The demand for lard has been good, and the manufacturers have been taking head and gut at 63/c and prime has been in demand for shipment at 67 a7c. The sales during the week add up 4,500 brls. and tierces. Prime city has not been offered freely at 7c, it being generally held at 16c higher. Keg sold to the extent of 2,500 kegs at 716a734c—the latter

is the rate asked for prime city. Rump pork may be quoted at \$6 50a7 50 according to quality, and prime at \$8 25.

The demand for flour has been local, but the receipts have been moderate, and the city bakers, who have large Government contracts for army bread, have been buying all the superfine offered at \$4 25a4 30. Extra sells at \$4 40a4 45, and family at \$4 50. The news by the last steamer, which we publish in anotherplace, renders an important decline in this article inevitable. The active speculative demand for whisky induces a large demand for corn from distillers, and prices advanced to 36c. Rye and shipstuffs are also in good demand for the same reason, and prices higher. The speculative demand for whisky con-tinues, and the prices went up to 20c and down 19c. These prices are paying distillers largely, and the quantity being made is greatly in excess of last season. The amount held by speculators must be very large, and is rapidly increasing, as

The market for naval stores is very unsettled, and anything like accurate quotations cannot be given. Spirits of tuspentine sent up from Nashville sold at \$1, but subsequently sales were made at \$1 30. The jobbing rates may be called \$1 25 al 30 at the close, but the news of the capture of Newbern will no doubt still more unsettle the We avoid giving quotations for tar, pitch or

Cheese has been in good demand, and prices chiefly with New York State cheese. The low price of this article produced a large consumptive demand for it in England, and although the receipts of United States cheese at Liverpool were 56,000 boxes greater from the 1st of last October than they were the corresponding term the previ-ous season, the market closed buoyant for it at the just advices from there, and the same may be said of United States butter.

In the grocery market there has been no change. The demand from the city and country grocers has been fair, and prices ruled steady. The Government has taken a good deal of coffee, some of our grocers being awarded contracts for about 2,000 bags within the week. In the large way coffee sells at 193/a21c, but in the

small way 20a2114c, and in somd cases very Molasses may be quoted at 38a40c. Sugar, 81/49c for Cuba, 9a91/c for Porto Rico, and 91/4893/c for New Orleans.

The Emancipation Scheme. The Buffalo Express, edited by A. M. CLAPP the Republican postmaster of that city, says: THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.-Our faith would be stronger bad not the Republican party so strange-ly turned upon itself. The bitterest enemies of Mr. Lipcoin's Administration are those who de-mand of him that he shall disregard the Constitu-

Mr. BROWNING, the Republican Senator from Illinois, the personal friend of the President, and who, at his request, was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented DougLas, recently made a speech against the emancipation bill. "Here," says the Pittsburgh Post, "is another traiter to Abolitionism and

CHARLES SUMNER." Connecticut sends from her two Democratic districts (represented by Democrats in Congress) more than three fourths of the volunteer force from that State. The two Republican districts send less by 200 than one-fourth; but they make up by sending officers and contractors.